

Scientists track down Cosmos

EDMONTON, Alberta, Jan. 31 (R). — U.S. and Canadian scientists today were camped out on the frozen surface of the huge Great Slave Lake in northern Canada studying two suspected radioactive fragments of a Soviet satellite that fell to earth a week ago. The two objects showed up as radiation "hot spots" during a massive airborne search launched when the nuclear-power Cosmos 954 crashed to earth in a fireball. The main find so far has been chunks of twisted metal at a tiny outpost called Warden's Grove, 1,100 kms. northeast of here. Like that debris, the two radiation patches on Great Slave Lake are not dangerously radioactive.

Volume 3, Number 666

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1978 — SAFAR 23, 1398

Kuwait's emir names his heir

KUWAIT, Jan. 31 (R). — The Emir of Kuwait tonight nominated his cousin, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, as his heir apparent. The nomination came one month after ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah became emir. Sheikh Saad, 48, was a minister in the cabinet which was headed by Sheikh Jaber until the latter inherited the principedom of the state on new year's eve. Sheikh Jaber became ruler on the death of the previous emir, Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah. Sheikh Saad is expected to become the new prime minister of the emirate as well.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

King Hussein assures Palestinian refugees of Jordan's unyielding stand on a just peace

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein today told a delegation representing Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan that the only kind of peace this country would accept is "a just and honourable peace based on the return of the occupied land to its lawful owners and the return of Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem."

The King said during the meeting at the Royal Hashemite Court that Israeli withdrawal must be total and that Jordan insists "that the Palestinians themselves must decide their own future, be given the right of self-determination including the right to return to their land or to receive compensation," and insists on "the implementation of United Nations resolutions related to the subject."

"We will sacrifice our lives for Arab dignity," the King said.

King Hussein advocated a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem and called for an end to splits in the Arab World.

"Our divisions can only serve the enemy," the King said.

At the end of the meeting the delegation expressed appreciation for King Hussein's firm nationalistic position on the Palestinian issue and on the rights of the Palestinian people.

Algiers meet off to good start despite Iraq's absence

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 31 (AP). — Ministers of four hardline Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) met here today to discuss possible new ways to thwart Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative.

The talks appeared to get off to a smooth start, with the foreign ministers declaring that their views were identical.

In an opening address Algerian Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Bouteflika said the Egyptian leader had threatened the Arab heritage and violated its principles.

He said recent developments in the Middle East were "a direct threat to our revolutionary heritage."

Sadat has intervened with his initiative to violate the principles on which the solidarity of our countries rests," he said. Sources close to the meeting said the talks were going well, compared to the acrimonious disputes between Syria and Iraq which marred the Tripoli summit.

"We expect a unanimity of views since everybody seems agreed on the basic framework of a new strategy," the source said.

The ministers met in the hillside Aurassi Hotel overlooking Algiers. Their two-day meeting behind closed doors is to draft proposals to be submitted to a summit meeting of the Arab anti-Sadat group scheduled to meet here Thursday and Friday.

The leaders of Algeria, Libya, Syria, South Yemen and the PLO are to take part in the summit which follows a similar meeting held in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, last December.

The government of Iraq, another hardline Arab state, announced it will boycott the Algiers summit because the gar-

ticulating Arab leaders are not sufficiently firm in their opposition to Sadat.

Iraq has proposed the formation of an Arab front to thwart political settlements in the Middle East and mobilise Arab resources for the "complete liberation of Arab territories including Palestine," a Lebanese newspaper said today.

The pro-Libyan Al Saffir said the Iraqi plan had been submitted to last month's Tripoli summit of Arab states opposed to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace moves with Israel.

The paper said the plan was in two parts, the second of which will be published tomorrow. The part published today provides for the establishment of a "steadfastness and liberation front" in contrast with the "steadfastness and confrontation front," set up by the Tripoli conference.

Iraq took part in the Tripoli summit but walked out just before it ended and refused to sign a joint communique calling for a "freeze" — rather than an outright break — in relations with Egypt.

Algeria's state-run press and radio made no mention of the Iraqi boycott announcement, but said the summit and the preparatory meeting of foreign ministers would be attended "by the signatories of the Tripoli communique."

Diplomatic sources in the Algerian capital said it seemed unlikely that the new summit meeting of only four Arab leaders and PLO leader Yasser Arafat could do more than reiterate their verbal condemnation of Sadat's approach to Israel.

Action to be taken at the summit would include approval of a formal "charter" for the group of hardline Arab states, spokesman Abu Maizer said.



His Majesty King Hussein chats with Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak at the Royal Hashemite Court, Tuesday, while Prime Minister Mudar Badran (left) looks on. (JNA photo)

Mubarak concludes 10-nation tour with talks in Amman

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (Agencies). — Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived here today from Kuwait on the last leg of his 10-nation Middle Eastern tour and delivered a message from President Anwar Sadat to His Majesty King Hussein on the latest Middle East developments.

Mr. Mubarak had already visited Sudan, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Qatar, Iran, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman before arriving in Kuwait.

King Hussein and Mr. Mubarak held four hours of talks shortly after the Egyptian vice president's arrival. Later King Hussein gave a banquet in honour of Mr. Mubarak and his accompanying delegation.

Mr. Mubarak left for Cairo in the afternoon. In an interview with the Jordan News Agency here, Mr. Mubarak said that events proved Jordan's and Egypt's commitment to the Arab strategy based on total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands, the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people and the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

Mr. Mubarak praised Jordan as a front-line state with a "firm stand in favour of peace" in the region.

"Under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein and through its commitment to a just and honourable peace settlement Jordan will decide on the role it has to play which we believe will be in the best interests of achieving Arab goals and rights," Mr. Mubarak added. He described the role of the United States as important and basic at this period, particularly its effective contribution to the current talks. "At present," he added, "we are looking forward to the meeting between Presidents Sadat and Carter in Washington Saturday which might result in pushing peace efforts forward."

Before leaving Kuwait, Mr. Mubarak said his country was optimistic over peace prospects.

"Egypt will pursue its peace initiative to the end. We are optimistic that peace will be restored," he told reporters on his departure to Amman.

But he hinted that Egypt might resort to war if the peace it was seeking was not established.

"If the peace we are working for does not come, then we will resort to other methods, which could include war," he said.

Egypt still believes that the United States holds the key to a Middle East peace settlement, Mr. Mubarak said.

He said leaders of the countries he has visited "have shown understanding towards President Anwar Sadat's initiative." He described his impressions about his talks with those leaders as excellent.

Three new settlement sites established in West Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 31 (R). — Three new military outposts have recently been established on the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan and will soon be manned by civilians, government sources said here today.

The report came only a day after U.S. President Jimmy Carter criticised a Jewish settlement lately erected in the area occupied from Jordan in 1967. The American leader said such settlements were illegal.

The three new army camps, established around the West Bank's biggest town of Nablus, are for the time being occupied by special army units which combine security and agricultural duties.

But the Israeli sources said civilians would join the new outposts "within a month." One post will absorb a group from the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc), which has been demanding government permission for massive Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

It was still not known whether Gush Emunim would join in the two other sites, one near the Arab village of Silet-al-Dahar.

The government sources said the establishment of the three new sites had been approved by the cabinet a month ago.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government last year approved the establishment of six settlements on the West Bank by the same method of placing them inside army camps.

Gush Emunim members last week laid a cornerstone for a new village at Shiloh, half way between Ramallah and Nablus. The military government announced its opposition to the move but did not prevent it.

Some 20 members of the Faith Bloc are presently camping out at the site, claiming they are carrying out archaeological work and also attending a recently-established theological seminary there.

Members of Gush Emunim mentioned Shiloh some months ago as one of some six sites they planned to settle. Official permission for the new village was never granted.

Shiloh is the traditional place where, according to the Bible, the Ark of the Covenant rested while the kingdom of Israel was being established.

President Carter told a news

conference in Washington yesterday it has been his understanding "no new settlements would be authorised" by the Israeli government in occupied territories.

The president was asked if he had heard from Israeli Prime Minister Begin on authorisation of new settlements, and whether he believes Israel ought to "phase out" the settlements.

Noting he had "covered this many times," the President repeated the U.S. position on the settlements — "that they are illegal, that they are an obstacle to peace."

Mr. Carter noted that the Geneva conference agreement is that civilians should not go in to settle permanently in occupied territories.

The president said the subject has been discussed with Mr. Begin and Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan on their recent visit to the United States. "My understanding of their commitment was that no new settlements would be authorised by the government," Mr. Carter said. He added that any increase in the number of settlers "would be an expansion of existing settlements, as much as possible within the aegis of the military."

The president said he has "had information" that an Israeli settlement at Shiloh has not been authorised as a settlement but "as an archaeological exploration project."

The president again declined an opportunity to state a preference for the "final borders" that should issue from a comprehensive Middle East peace plan.

He said he has confined his thinking and public statements to the United Nations Resolution 242, "which calls for Israel to withdraw from occupied territories."

The president noted that Israel and her Arab neighbours disagree on the interpretation of the resolution, with Israel maintaining "there is some le-

Military talks open in Cairo to discuss fresh ideas for peace

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (R). — Israel reopened military talks with Egypt today and sent Cairo fresh ideas on reviving political negotiations aimed at bringing peace to the Middle East. President Anwar Sadat said he had instructed his War Minister, Gen. Mohammad Abdul Ghani Gamassi, to reach agreement with Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman in the military talks — but not at the expense of Egyptian land and sovereignty.

President Sadat also told a group of 37 visiting U.S. Jews and Christians today that apart from maintaining Jewish settlements in Sinai, Israel wants to keep some air bases in the desert peninsula.

Mr. Sadat told his visitors, led by Rabbi Joseph E. Ehrenkranz of Stamford, Connecticut, that he was adamant in opposition to Israel's stand. "We do not agree on the settlements issue," he said. "The whole world does not agree and President Carter does not agree."

Speaking at his rest house near the Nile Barrage north of Cairo, he said he understood Israel's security problems. That was why Egypt had offered demilitarised and buffer zones in Sinai.

President Sadat said the Egyptian people appreciated American efforts to obtain a Middle East settlement, although some criticised the United States as unclear in its policy. "They are right," he said.

The military negotiations resumed today after an unexpected private meeting between



President Anwar Sadat talks with a visiting group of 37 U.S. Jews and Christians at his rest house near the Nile Barrage north of Cairo on Tuesday. The leader of the group, Rabbi Joseph E. Ehrenkranz of Stamford Connecticut is seated second from left. (AP wirephoto)

the Egyptian war minister and Israel's defence minister. The negotiations began in secret one hour behind schedule.

An Israeli spokesman said there was no agenda so far for the reconvened talks, but he expected one to be drafted. He said neither Mr. Weizman nor Gen. Gamassi would make opening statements.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammad Ibrahim Kamel meanwhile conferred with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton and said the American mediator had conveyed some new Israeli ideas.

But he added that so far there remained "many points on which we, Israel and Egypt, don't see eye to eye."

Political analysts do not expect any significant progress in the peace talks until Egypt's President Anwar Sadat meets President Carter in Washington this weekend.

However, they said the peace process had picked up some momentum from two weeks ago when it came to a halt after Egypt withdrew from the political talks in Jerusalem.

U.S. sources said the ideas

brought by Mr. Atherton amounted to "clarifications, elaborations and modifications" by Israel of its proposals for a declaration of principles governing a Middle East settlement.

The clarifications had been requested by President Sadat in talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance after the breakdown of the Jerusalem talks, the sources reported.

They said the Egyptian leader would study the new Israeli ideas and give his reply by the weekend.

Mr. Atherton was originally expected to see Mr. Sadat today, but said the meeting would now be held tomorrow after a second round of talks between the U.S. envoy and Foreign Minister Kamel.

Questioned by reporters at Cairo airport, on arrival today Mr. Weizman referred to "the difficult road to ... peace."

Mr. Kamel said despite differences negotiations with Israel would continue.

"We hope that through the efforts of the United States we will eventually reach a comprehensive and lasting peace," he said.



U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton arrives at Cairo airport on Monday. Behind him (left) is U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts. (AP wirephoto)

Palestinian Central Council to discuss "U.S. compromise plan"

DAMASCUS, Jan. 31 (R). — The Palestinian Central Council (PCC) will be convened to a meeting here after an Arab anti-Egyptian summit, opening in Algiers on Thursday, PCC Chairman Khaled Al Fahoum said today.

The 55-member council, formed of representatives of the various commando groups, serves as a liaison between the Palestinian National Council (PNC) — parliament-in-exile — and the Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee.

Mr. Fahoum said that the discussions would cover "the so-called United States compromise plan providing for Palestinians to participate in determining their own future after a long period."

Mr. Fahoum said the plan "will be categorically rejected by us." It will certainly lead to Israel "devouring the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The plan also 'contradicts the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people endorsed by the United Nations and Arab summit resolutions,'" he added.

President Anwar Sadat's acceptance of the "American-Israeli plan," which is "to be contained in the so-called declaration of intent, in fact represents a deviation from Arab summit and U.N. resolutions," he said.

He added that this would ultimately lead to the "liquidation of the Palestinian cause, something which the PLO and the Arab countries will never permit."



A masked Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunman stands at a roadblock in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, on Sunday, armed with an M16 machinegun. Four IRA gunmen manned the roadblock as people commemorating the sixth anniversary of Bloody Sunday marched past. They then disappeared into the Creggan housing estate. (AP wirephoto)

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Nuclear priorities

President Carter's statement, on Monday, that the United States would willingly stop using nuclear-powered space satellites is to be welcomed and his promise to pursue this offer with the Soviet Union has our whole-hearted support as citizens in a world made increasingly more hazardous by incidents such as the crash, over Canada last week, of a Soviet spy satellite of this kind.

The Soviet Union may answer President Carter's offer by an accusation that it is another piece of Western propaganda maliciously intended to exploit the "misfortune" of the Russian satellite's crash and that it wickedly blinds itself to previous American mistakes of this sort. Nevertheless, we will support President Carter's proposal because, if it bears fruit, it amounts to a long-term gain for humanity regardless of who may have made mistakes in the short run.

To pledge to work for a world safer from nuclear contamination is a noble act and a noble idea. Any attack on such a stand is an attack on humanity itself, no matter what the reasons. As with President Carter's earlier campaign on behalf of human rights it does not matter what his motives are or what the United States' previous record might be. Whether he intends to discredit the Soviet Union or to make us forget past American mistakes, to oppose the idea of a world safer from nuclear contamination is to allow the possibility of nuclear contamination -- just as to oppose the idea of human rights is to support the idea of human rights violations. The nobility of such goals makes them absolutes which dwarf national quarrels and personal accusations.

One objection to the idea of suspending the use of nuclear-powered space satellites might be that it opens the door for a wider limit on the development of nuclear technology. The objection is untenable not because it is or is not correct but because the irresponsible use of nuclear energy -- an example of which we witnessed last week -- shows that the risk involved makes the objection absurd. Technology is meant for the benefit of man but if the more technology advances the greater is the risk for the very existence of man of what use is the development of technology? If we don't want to arrest technological progress let us at least be responsible enough to make it safer.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian newspapers today continued to strike a pessimistic note over the resumed Egyptian-Israeli military talks in Cairo today. Under the heading "What does Dayan want?" AL DUSTOUR says that just before the arrival of the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton in Cairo to present Israel's plan for the "declaration of principles", and just before the arrival of the Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman in the Egyptian capital at the head of an Israeli delegation of generals... to resume the military committee's discussions with a delegation of Egyptian generals... the Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan saw fit to announce once again that Israel would not abandon its Sinai settlements as a price for peace!

Thus Dayan wants to "darken" the atmosphere in which discussions of Atherton and Weizman will take place before they actually start, and to plant, to advance, a mine for blowing up these talks, ignoring President Carter's fervent appeal to both the Egyptians and the Israelis to avoid vehement expressions and stick to quiet diplomacy.

If this was what Dayan wanted to... we home before Atherton and Weizman spoke one word, what was likely is that nobody would find any use of talking about the declaration of principles or of any resumed political or military discussions between Egypt and Israel, Al Dustour adds.

AL RAI says that while President Anwar Sadat's initiative contained the maximum concessions that the Arabs can afford, Israel is now waving a paper containing its extremist demands for imposing capitulation and fait accompli upon the Arabs.

In such reversed positions President Carter's administration finds itself in front of an unsolvable equation. The newspaper says that while being convinced of the possibility of obtaining certain concessions from Israel by application of the "theory of compromise", the Administration is trying to convince itself over the possibility of wheeling impossible concessions from the Arab side that do not infringe on their territory, their rights and sovereignty, having had nothing, more to concede.

Islamic influence in Soviet crafts exhibited here

By Ian Kellas
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JT). — Plastic dolls, international prize-winning glass work, revolutionary engravings, painted Easter eggs and dragons are all on display at the exhibition of Soviet handicrafts which is running until Feb. 7 at the Palace of Culture.

It is a miscellaneous collection, drawn mainly from the Central Asian and Western republics of the USSR. One of its interesting features are the noticeably Islamic motifs that recur in many of the works -- a reminder that there about 40 million Moslems who live in the Soviet Union. The famous mosque at Samarkand is a favourite subject and one pot is actually inscribed in the Arabic script. The glass on display comes from a village called -- in translation -- Goose Crystal (it used to be famous for its geese before it turned to glass). The village of Khokhoma on the other hand has a near-monopoly in long-handled wooden fish-soup spoons (they cook the soup there in large iron cauldrons).

There is a woolen cap that comes not from Siberia but from one of the Central Asian republics where the people apparently fight the extreme heat by putting on as many clothes as possible and by drinking very hot green tea. Their tea cups are also on display (they use them for vodka too).

The work -- produced mainly by professional craftsmen from the rural areas -- is of very mixed standard. Some is unpretentiously commercial and cheap; some is vulgar (like the plastic Samarkand mosque which lights up); some is very intricate and expert. There are some very attractive ceramics. Woodwork is well represented -- and not just by the inevitable Russian dolls (difficult to buy in the Soviet Union these days because of their great popularity abroad). There is an excellent machine for cracking nuts with the jaws of a devil.



A fine set of painted wooden utensils on display at the Palace of Culture this week.

The exhibition, which was opened by the Minister of Culture and Youth, Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf was attended by the visiting Head of the Foreign Tourism Department of the Soviet Union Prime Ministry Sergei Nikitine.

Mr. Nikitine heads a delegation which includes the Vice President of "Intourist" and will be here for several days to hold talks with Minister for Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat and to visit a number of touristic sites.

Mr. Nikitine told JNA that the aim of the visit is to discuss ways of promoting tourist relations between the two countries and to sign a bilateral agreement in the field of tourism and archaeology.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

Although I hesitate to write to you on an unpleasant topic, last year's cholera epidemic in the area compels me to do so. The subject is public restrooms in Jordan. They are a disgrace.

Recently members of my family visited Petra and had to use the public restrooms in the tourist area there, and were confronted by the worst sanitary conditions they had ever seen outside of a zoo. Doesn't the Jordanian Ministry of Tourism have any responsibility in this area? Haven't the people here yet learned the connection between personal hygiene and the prevention of cholera and other diseases?

Also, in the summer, one frequently finds shocking conditions in the men's room at Sports City. Often, there is no water for the toilets or the faucets, although there is plenty of water to fill the pools. In addition, one finds all kinds of things lying around on the floor. Doesn't the Jordanian Ministry of Culture have any authority here?

Just this week I took my small children to the playground at the Haya Arts Center and had to wash a cut on the hand of my son which he got while playing. I used the restroom in the Center, and, again, found that it was littered with papers, cluttered with out of place equipment, and generally a mess. Don't the administrators of the Center realize that restrooms used by large numbers of small children need to be extremely clean and tidy?

After reading your excellent series of articles on traffic problems in Jordan, I came

to the conclusion that the hygiene situation in Jordan is complicated by the same factors which make driving here so dangerous -- ignorance, apathy, and lack of official remedies. It appears, for these reasons, that residents of Jordan can look forward to years and years of cholera epidemics in the future as a consequence of these factors.

Sincerely,
 Clarence A. Nathan

Dear Sir,

I refer to the cynicism published on page 2 of the "Jordan Times" issue of Sunday, Jan. 29, 1978, under the heading "road transport to where?" I need not mention that everyone in JNA is quite aware of the fact that Cyprus is an island and that direct overland transport between the island and Jordan is out of the question. Yet, everyone in JNA understands that talks for concluding a road transport and transit agreement between the two countries mean that the talks will tackle the details of road transport issues after the shipment by sea to some Arab port has been secured.

Anyway, we made sure from Ministry of Transport sources before we published the item, that our understanding of the issue was relevant.

Yours Sincerely,
 Youssef Abu Leil,
 Director General
 Jordan News Agency

Thank you for this clarification which we feel may have added to the value of the original J.N.A. news story and explained it. — Ed

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Jordan welcomes Pakistan's decision to introduce Arabic language as compulsory subject

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA). — Jordan today welcomed the Pakistani government's decision announced yesterday to introduce the Arabic language as a compulsory subject in Pakistani schools.

The decision was hailed by the Ministry of Waqfs, Islamic and Holy Places Affairs along with cultural and educational circles.

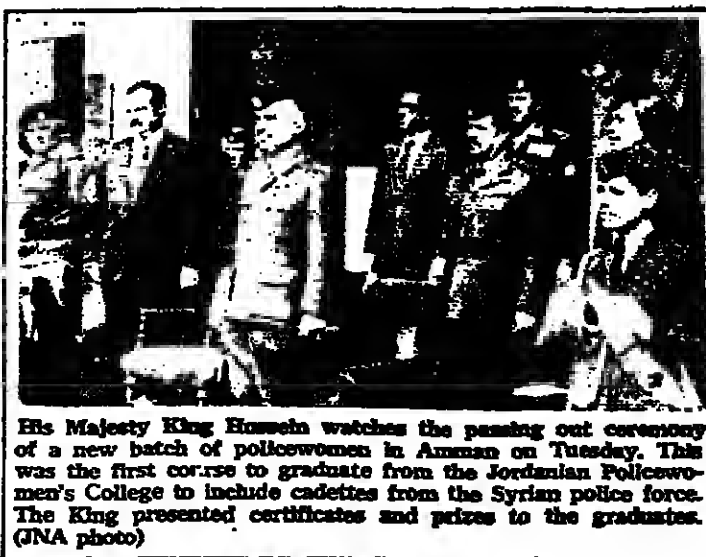
The Minister of Waqfs, Kamel Al Sharif said his ministry will inform the competent authorities in Pakistan that it will extend every possible assistance to implement the decision. "This step will re-inforce Arab countries' relations with Pakistan and give all Pakistanis a good opportunity to become acquainted with Arab sciences and the true Islamic concepts," the minister added.

Pioneering step

Commending this pioneering step, Mr. Al Sharif said efforts to spread the Arabic language in Pakistan are not new, although this was the first time that the government of Pakistan has made such a decision.

The Minister of Waqfs appealed to the Arab countries to participate with Pakistan in making this step a success with all means required for its support. He hoped Pakistan would become an example to be im-

Correction: We mistakenly reported in the Jordan Times of last Sunday that Mr. V.C. Vorha was the Chairman of the Jordan National Council for UNESCO. Mr. Vorha is a member of the UNESCO secretariat in Paris.



His Majesty King Hussein watches the passing out ceremony of a new batch of policewomen in Amman on Tuesday. This was the first course to graduate from the Jordanian Policewomen's College to include cadettes from the Syrian police force. The King presented certificates and prizes to the graduates. (JNA photo)



Prime Minister Mudar Badran talks to Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak during a meeting in Amman on Tuesday. (JNA photo)

Eritrean leader arrives in Amman

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA). — The Chairman of the Central Council for the Eritrean Liberation Front Othman Saleh Sabi arrived here today on a several-days official visit, during which he will brief Jordanian officials on the latest developments of the situation in Eritrea.

He said upon arrival at Amman airport that "our main aim is to gain Arab support for our movement".

He met with the Minister of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif and briefed him on the latest developments in the Eritrean situation. He is due to hold a press conference on Thursday to talk about the situation in the Horn of Africa in general and the situation in Eritrea in particular.

Talks on Hijaz Railway open in Riyadh

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (R). — Talks on the reactivation of the 1,400-kilometre (800 miles) Hijaz railway line between Damascus in Syria and Medina in Saudi Arabia began in Riyadh last night, Riyadh Radio reported.

A Syrian delegation to the talks, led by Deputy Minister of Communications Abdel Nafie Shalabi, arrived in Riyadh yesterday for the talks. The Jordanian delegation, led by Transport Ministry Under-Secretary Hashem Al Tahir, arrived on Saturday.

The original line, built by the Ottoman Empire was destroyed during World War I and attempts to reactivate it faltered because of the high costs involved.

It is now intended to build a standard-gauge line after agreement is reached on the technical specifications and cost-sharing.

Miracle in Madaba Greek Church reported

AMMAN, Jordan (AP). — Local newspapers claim the Virgin Mary performed a miracle in a church near here, by making a third hand appear on an icon in which she is depicted holding the infant Jesus.

The papers said the miracle happened during Sunday morning mass in the Greek Orthodox church of Madaba, a small town 30 kms. south of Amman, and was witnessed by a large congregation.

"A dark shadow and then a blue light encompassed the icon of the Virgin and then a third hand appeared on the icon behind the infant Jesus," Al Dustour reported on Monday. "The congregation immediately started praying and praising God and the Virgin Mary after witnessing this miraculous change," the paper added.

Nasima Anastasios, a nun reputed to have performed miracles in Lebanon and Syria in 1968 was among the congregation at the time, the papers said.

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National News Roundup

Prince Ra'ad inspects institutions for the blind

IRBID, Jan. 31 (JNA). — The Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zeid, the honorary chairman of the Jordanian society for the Blind, today inspected a number of associations which take care of the blind in the Irbid Governorate.

Agricultural relations with Pakistan discussed

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA). — The Minister of Agriculture Salah Tum'a received in his office today the Pakistani ambassador Mr. Shahrayar Mohammed Khan. They discussed means of strengthening bilateral agricultural relations.

Saudis help maintain mosques

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA). — The Minister of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif received in his office today the Saudi ambassador in Amman, who handed him a check of a \$2,644 sterling to help the ministry maintain a number of mosques in the Hashemite Kingdom.

Kuwaiti educational delegation expected

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA). — A Kuwaiti educational delegation will arrive here next month for talks with Jordanian officials on means of strengthening bilateral educational relations.

Jordanian delegate leaves for UNESCO conference

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA). — Mr. Issa Jarajra, representing the Culture and Arts Department left here for Cairo today to attend the 15-day seminar on "the difficulties of the publication of books in the Arab world" which will open in the Egyptian capital tomorrow under the auspices of UNESCO.

Work hours unchanged at Education Ministry

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA). — The Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Majali today announced that working hours from tomorrow, Feb. 1, at the ministry and its various departments throughout the Kingdom will be unchanged from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Other government offices will start work at 08:30 as of tomorrow as part of measures taken to alleviate rush hour traffic jams in the city.

Education seminar to discuss programmes for occupied Arab territories

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA). — Jordan will take part in the seminar on "educational programmes for students in the occupied Arab territories" to be held in Cairo on Feb. 11. The Director of educational television at the Ministry of Education, Mohammad Hashem will represent Jordan in this seminar.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Nominal share value	Volume traded in JD	Opening price	High selling price	Lowest price
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	JD 1,000	459	1,100	1,150	1,100
Arab Pipe Manufacture	JD 10,000	565	11,300	11,300	11,300
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	297	11,500	11,500	11,500
Qads for Insurance	JD 1,000	522	2,150	2,150	2,150
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	636	2,200	2,200	2,200
Jordan Ceramics Co.	JD 1,000	1,291	1,030	1,050	1,050
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	3,190	6,950	7,000	6,950

50 per cent of the share paid.

Total volume traded, Tuesday, Jan. 31: JD 8,250

Yugos crack down on pro-Soviet emigres

BELGRADE, (R). — The case of a pro-Soviet emigre, Milica Perovic, who mysteriously disappeared while abroad and surfaced again in a Yugoslav jail, involves enough bizarre twists to make even a good Balkan thriller look drab.

Mr. Perovic, now awaiting trial on charges of plotting against the state, says he was kidnapped by an international gang in Switzerland last summer, drugged and forced back to Yugoslavia where he was promptly arrested.

Another leading emigre with Soviet sympathies, Professor Bogdan Jovicic, also disappeared in Western Europe and was next heard of in the same prison.

Kiev Group

They were both leading members of the so-called Kiev Group which for years spread propaganda from the Soviet Union against the orthodox communism of President Tito and maintained close links with pro-Soviet dissidents in Yugoslavia. They left the Soviet Union in 1975 and travelled separately to various Western countries.

Mr. Perovic's account of his claimed abduction resembles that of yet another prominent pro-Soviet emigre, Vladimir Dapcevic, who alleged at his trial two years ago that Yugoslav secret police kidnapped him while on a visit to Bucharest.

Mr. Dapcevic, then a naturalised Belgian citizen, said he was beaten up by agents in a Bucharest hotel, drugged and taken back to Yugoslavia. He was tried and sentenced to death for crimes against the state. The sentence was immediately commuted to life imprisonment.

The judge at Mr. Dapcevic's trial ignored as irrelevant his claim that he was kidnapped.

Bizarre arrest

The same cryptic formula was used by officials when they described Mr. Perovic's arrest.

Mr. Perovic told Mr. Jovan was kidnapped in a boarding

Econoscope

By Jawad Ahmad

Savings equal investment--who says?

Savings is still the most notable worry of less-developed economies. It is surprising nowadays to see that some economists still believe in the traditional theories.

Keynes for instance believed that savings depended on income; the higher a person's income, the higher his savings. But his major defender, Hicks, improved on the Keynesian function by making savings dependent on ones income and the rate of interest.

Other economists have made their private theories. Duesenberry said that savings are basically motivated by the conduct of a person at a given age. A younger person tends to save more, while an older person has no incentive, or a poor one, to do so.

In all the economic development models we are taught that savings equal investment. But this is not necessarily true. This alleged equality might serve as an elegant equilibrium condition in these models, but its truth in real life must never be taken seriously.

By definition savings means current income that is not spent. However income that is not spent is not necessarily channelled to investment, nor can it be considered as savings for that matter. Income which is not consumed may be hoarded, smuggled outside or even gambled away in a piece of land.

If income not spent is actually saved, i.e. put at the disposal of those who may invest it directly or channel it to those who may, it's possible it is not invested. Banks could resort to ultra-conservative policies and thin their credit operations. Investors may borrow for maintaining adequate cash facilities at hand.

Therefore those who claim that savings

are equal to investments must be dreaming. But we must keep in mind that without savings investment could not take place. It is from this very fact that savings derive their significance.

Yet one may raise a question here. If savings are not equal to investment, then how do LDC (less-developed countries) manage to invest more than they save? Moreover, how could they afford to squander so much on ill-fated investments?

Well the answer is not beyond reach. LDCs borrow or receive free funds from abroad. There are indications, however, that the risks of depending on foreign finances are becoming real and not mere pessimistic thoughts.

What if the surplus countries of the world decided not to give anything in the deficit countries? It would be a little more than an embarrassing situation.

Savings therefore must be secured. An economist, Carl Schweinitz took a radical position vis-a-vis this matter and proposed that even in free-enterprise countries, savings must be ensured through mandatory power.

I believe countries have been doing just that. Some countries create deliberate inflation in order to redistribute incomes in favour of the rich or the ones with higher propensity to save.

Other mandatory means to save might lie in the government's tax collection by those who do not pay them. In Jordan these include, Jordanians working abroad, merchants, contractors, professionals, free-lance construction workers, mediators, etc. These must pay their share for whatever benefits they acquire.

house in Zurich last July 27 by a gang of six men who said they were members of an Italian fascist organisation. The leader of the group, the only person who spoke to him, demanded in Italian a ransom of \$200,000 for his release.

He could not pay. The kidnappers then gave him drugs which caused hallucinations but he remembered being driven in a car across several borders. On July 29, he was taken on foot through a hilly area and left alone inside a locked car.

A Yugoslav policeman then arrived on the scene, demanded his documents and arrested him. It was then he realised he was in Slovenia, Yugoslavia's north-western republic.

He was subsequently flown to Belgrade where he spent several weeks in a private apartment under police surveillance before being moved to a jail, he said.

The first word of his arrest

came in a brief report by the official news agency Tanjug. It accused him of carrying out hostile activity against Yugoslavia's independence and sovereignty, describing him as a "communist".

... jargon for pro-Soviet hardliners opposed to President Tito's brand of communism.

Illegal pro-Moscow party

According to the official indictment, Mr. Perovic was the chief ideologist and organiser of an illegal pro-Moscow Communist Party which held a secret congress in the Yugoslav Adriatic port of Bar in 1974.

Although Mr. Perovic did not attend the congress, he was appointed secretary-general. All the participants were afterwards arrested and sent to prison, as were more than 40 of their alleged associates.

Mr. Perovic left the Soviet Union in 1975 following Yugoslav protests over his activity.

Diplomats here are wonder-

ing at possible political implications of the forthcoming trial. No date has been set for it but the indictment came at a time when official talk of pro-Soviet activity in Yugoslavia had died down.

Bilateral friction

Moscow always takes care to dissociate itself from pro-Soviet emigres, but their existence causes recurring friction in bilateral relations.

In recent months, the officially-inspired Yugoslav media have carried a welter of articles chiding the Soviet Union for its attitude towards communist parties which do not toe the Kremlin line, such as the Western Eurocommunists.

But some diplomats, noting that the 11th Yugoslav Party Congress is due next summer, believe the authorities may be trying to tell Moscow that the country is determined to resist any form of political opposition, whether internal or from abroad.

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Iran, Western oil firms begin talks on agreement revision

TEHRAN, Jan. 31 (R). — Talks on revising the 20-year agreement between Western oil companies and the state-owned National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) have been resumed, informed sources said today. A spokesman for the companies refused, but the sources said the talks, which began yesterday after a break of 20 months, dealt with an agenda for formal negotiations. The agreement was signed in 1973.

In April, 1976 Iran suspended the negotiations pending the outcome of discussions between Saudi Arabia and the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) on the takeover of Aramco's operations in the country.

Aramco is said to have reached an agreement with Saudi Arabia, although nothing has yet been signed.

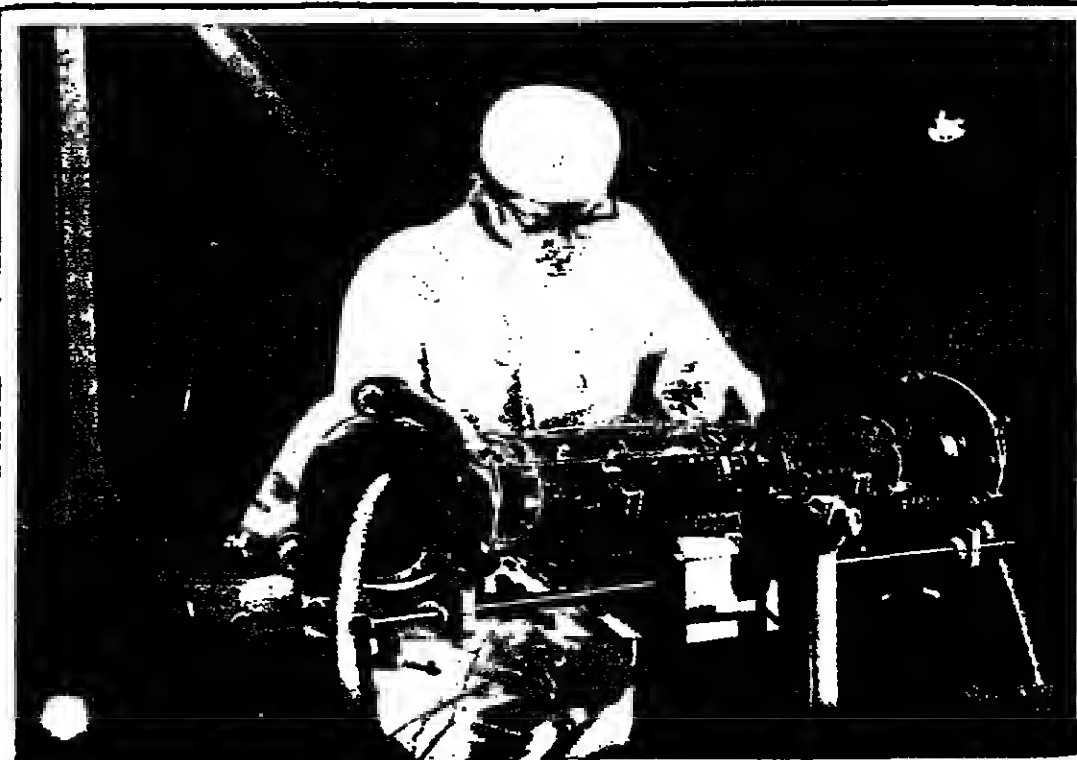
The resumed talks on revising the agreement follow a decision by Iran, backed by Saudi Arabia, to freeze oil prices this year to help the economic recovery of nations affected by steep oil price rises.

The NIOC had demanded the revision of the agreement after the companies asked for financial alterations to it. Iran had blamed the comp-

anies for a \$3 billion shortfall in its 1975 oil revenue resulting from 740,000 barrel drop in daily exports.

But the companies said they could not export more Iranian oil because of its high price and that the 10 to 15 cents a barrel profit was not enough to meet investment obligations under the 1973 accord.

The companies include British Petroleum, with 40 per cent interest, Royal Dutch Shell (14 per cent), Exxon, Gulf, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California (seven per cent each), Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (six per cent) and the Iron Group of six other U.S. oil firms (five per cent).



In an atmosphere of clinical cleanliness a technician carries out final tests on a submarine repeater for an undersea telephone system. Capable of withstanding tremendous underwater pressures, the repeaters -- highly sophisticated electronic amplifiers which are spliced into underwater telephone cables every few miles -- are designed and manufactured to give 25 years of trouble-free operation. To achieve such reliability the components are carefully checked and tested by specially clothed operators. Filtered air and regulated humidity plus stringent handling in the factory keeps airborne and contact contamination to a minimum. The British company was recently awarded a £28 million contract to lay a 1,500 nautical mile undersea telecommunication link -- with some 230 repeaters spliced into it -- between Singapore and the Philippines.

U.S. had \$26.7 billion trade deficit in '77

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R). — The United States had a record trade deficit of \$26.72 billion in 1977, the Commerce Department reported yesterday. The deficit in 1976 was \$5.88 billion.

However, the department said that in December last year the trade gap with the rest of the world closed slightly to \$2.03 billion from the \$2.08 billion deficit in November.

America's dependence on foreign oil was the main reason for the sharp increase in its trade deficit last year, with overseas purchases of all types of energy rising by more than \$10 billion to just over \$44 billion.

Imports of food also increased sharply in 1977, rising by just over \$2 billion to \$12.5 billion, prompted in part by high coffee prices early in the year.

Americans also increased their overseas purchases of manufactured goods and machinery last year, with imports of items like machinery, automobiles, television sets and metals rising by almost \$9.5 billion to just under \$57 billion.

This increase was due, in large part, to the strength of the American economy last year, with industry buying more machines overseas to keep factories operating or to increase production.

At the same time, American consumers had more money to spend on high priced items, such as colour television sets and automobiles, than they did the year before, and chose to buy an increasing amount of those items made overseas.

Trade Chief Robert S. Strauss, speaking on NBC's Meet the Press, said the deficit should start dropping after Congress passes an energy bill in two or three months and because of trade talks with Japan.

and other nations that sell in this country than they buy from the United States. Mr. Strauss predicted that more Japanese companies would build U.S.-based plants.

British fuel tanker drivers threaten strike

LONDON, Jan. 31 (A.P.). — Britain faces a national gasoline and fuel oil shortage by the end of this week with the threatened strike by 8,000 road tanker drivers for more pay.

The drivers are threatening to refuse overtime and to go slow on the job. The drivers seek a 15 per cent increase to give them a basic £75 (\$146.25) a week. The government will allow only 10 per cent under its anti-inflation policy.

The tanker drivers belong to the I.S. million-man Transport and General Workers' Union. Jack Jones, a Union General Secretary, is a powerful supporter of the Labour government, was a cabinet minister under Prime Minister Harold Wilson, and is now a member of the House of Commons.

Authorities appealed to motorists against panic buying of gasoline, but as filling stations said they were running dry.

OPEC would drop \$ if fall continues, warns Kuwaiti oil minister

KUWAIT, Jan. 31 (A.P.). — Kuwait's Oil Minister Abdul Muhsin al-Kazemi warned today that if the U.S. dollar continued to fall, the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) would switch to another currency for pegging crude oil prices.

The state-run Kuwait Radio quoted Mr. Kazemi as stating in an interview with the Saudi Arabian newspaper Al Gezira that OPEC members were losing as much as 20 per cent, as a result of the decline of the dollar.

The radio said Mr. Kazemi suggested OPEC should adopt a plan over the next five years "for a logical increase in the price of crude oil once or twice a year, to keep up with inflation and the increase in world prices."

Mr. Kazemi left Kuwait today for Geneva, to attend a special meeting of an OPEC sub-committee to discuss differences in the price of crude oil with Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

The meeting, starting tomorrow, will determine price levels for varying types of heavy crude but will have no effect on basic OPEC prices, now frozen at an average of \$12.70 per barrel.

Egypt, Sudan open satellite station

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (R). — Egypt yesterday opened a ground station here for satellite telecommunication with Sudan, part of an economic and political integration programme being undertaken by the two countries. The station can be boosted to 24 circuits.

The ground station was opened by Mr. Abdul Saghar Megahid, the Minister of Transport and Communications.

Anti-Arab boycott bill wins House of Lords' approval in principle

LONDON, Jan. 31 (R). — A bill to prevent British companies complying with the Arab trade boycott was approved in principle by the House of Lords last night.

Liberal Peer Lord Byers, who introduced the bill, said the ability of Arab boycott officials to enforce action would be substantially reduced if the bill became law.

It would provide for a fine of up to £10,000 (\$18,000) and up to two years' jail for discriminating against anyone because of a trade boycott.

Lord Byers said over 1,000 British firms were now black-listed by the Arab boycott offices. Britain was being involved in "economic warfare against a friendly state and in a dispute in which she is not involved," he said.

The bill has several parliamentary stages to go through before becoming a law and does not have the support of the Labour government. But junior minister Baroness Siedman said the government would be willing to take part in European Community discussions on the issue.

Karamanlis meets Schmidt over Greek entry to EEC

BONN, Jan. 31 (R). — Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt began talks here today focussing on speedy Greek entry to the European Common Market (EEC) and relations between Greece and Turkey.

Mr. Karamanlis arrived here from Paris last night.

He was flown by helicopter to the government guest house at nearby Garmisch immediately after his arrival from Paris, where he had received a pledge of support from President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Negotiations for Greek membership of the Common Market began in Brussels on Feb. 11. Mr. Karamanlis, whose present tour also included London and the Belgian capital, wants the talks speeded up.

Informed sources said Bonn's support for Greek EEC entry was virtually certain in principle, but West Germany was concerned about a possible further influx of Greek workers.

There are at present about 300,000 Greek workers in West Germany which has over one million unemployed.

On Wednesday Mr. Karamanlis will have a brief discussion with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and call on President Walter Scheel before his mid-morning departure for home.

Russians move toward permanently manned space station

The Russian docking of two Soyuz spacecraft on to the same orbiting station set a milestone in man's colonisation of space. The double docking, never before attempted by either Russia or America, was accomplished when Soyuz 27, with cosmonauts Vladimir Dzulbekov and Oleg Makarov, joined their colleagues from Soyuz 26, Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko, in Salyut VI.

By Geoffrey Hugh Lindop

LONDON -- The Soviet space programme has been geared to setting up a space station in earth orbit rather than a manned lunar landing -- a more logical step into space.

The Americans landed on the moon at great expense. Their future plans to land on the moon will rely on using an earth-orbiting station and a space shuttle service as a stepping stone to a more economic lunar colonisation programme. Soviet space technology is therefore every bit as advanced as the American plans, but has developed along different lines.

Two years before Skylab, the Soviets had established their Salyut Space Station in earth orbit -- 35 ft. long and weighing 18½ tons. Five days later, three cosmonauts, headed by Vladimir Shatalov, now Director of the Yuri Gagarin Training School for Cosmonauts at Baikonur, docked their Soyuz 10 spacecraft with the Salyut 1 space station. They stayed in space only a few hours, paving the way for a second Salyut occupation by three Soyuz II cosmonauts, who remained on the Salyut for 23 days, setting a record for space endurance. They died during re-entry.

Salyut I sent scientific data back to earth and returned to earth on Oct. 11 1973. Salyut II had engine trouble and probably an explosion onboard. It was de-orbited safely over the Pacific on May 28, 1973.

Salyut III was an unqualified success, in three months locating 151 possible locations where oil and natural gas may be found. Ground-based surveys had taken 60 years to discover 102 deposits.

Pavel Popovich and Yuri Artyukhin entered Salyut 3 on July 4, 1974, having docked Soyuz 14 to the Salyut. The crew returned on July 19.

The Soviets have developed an automatic docking system, first demonstrated when Cosmos 186 and Cosmos 188, joined together in orbit. The operation is carried out automatically until the two craft are 109 metres apart, then the cosmonauts take manual control. The two craft meet at a nominal 0.3 metres per second.

Soyuz 15, with Lt. Col. Genady Sarafanov and Lev Demin on board, was an attempt to prove the fully automatic docking facility, but the system developed a fault within a score or so metres of docking. The operation was attempted again, with similar results, so the mission had to be abandoned.

Salyut IV was launched on Dec. 26 1974 and shortly afterwards Soyuz 17, commanded by Alexei Gubarev, with Georgi Grechko as flight engineer, joined it. Following the failure with the automatic docking system on the Soyuz 15 mission, Mr. Gubarev took over manual control of the docking within 109 metres of the actual link-up. Mr. Gubarev and Mr. Grechko stayed aboard the Salyut for 29 days and although this had broken the endurance record for Soviet cosmonauts, the third American Skylab crew -- Carr, Gibson and Pogue -- had already established an 84 day record.

Mr. Klimuk and Mr. Sevastyanov followed in Soyuz 18 and on July 8, 1975 Mr. Sevastyanov celebrated his 40th birthday in space by eating fresh spring onions grown from seed sown by the previous crew. The Soyuz 18 crew stayed 62 days. They investigated the interaction of air partic-

les and charged gases around the space station in an attempt to develop long duration space technology.

On Nov. 17, 1975 Soyuz 20, an unmanned craft, vindicated the automatic docking system by successfully joining itself to Salyut IV on Nov. 19, 1975.

Many lessons had been learnt by the time Salyut V was launched on June 22, 1976. The crew had facilities for listening to music, which helped them to endure the long periods in the confined space of the Salyut, and a portable teletypewriter terminal to receive instructions and data from Soviet Mission Control.

Soyuz 21, with cosmonauts Boris Volynov and Vitaly Zhdobov on board, successfully docked with Salyut V on July 7 but after 48 days the mission was unexpectedly terminated. The station had become filled with an acrid odour which came from the air conditioning plant -- a situation subsequently remedied.

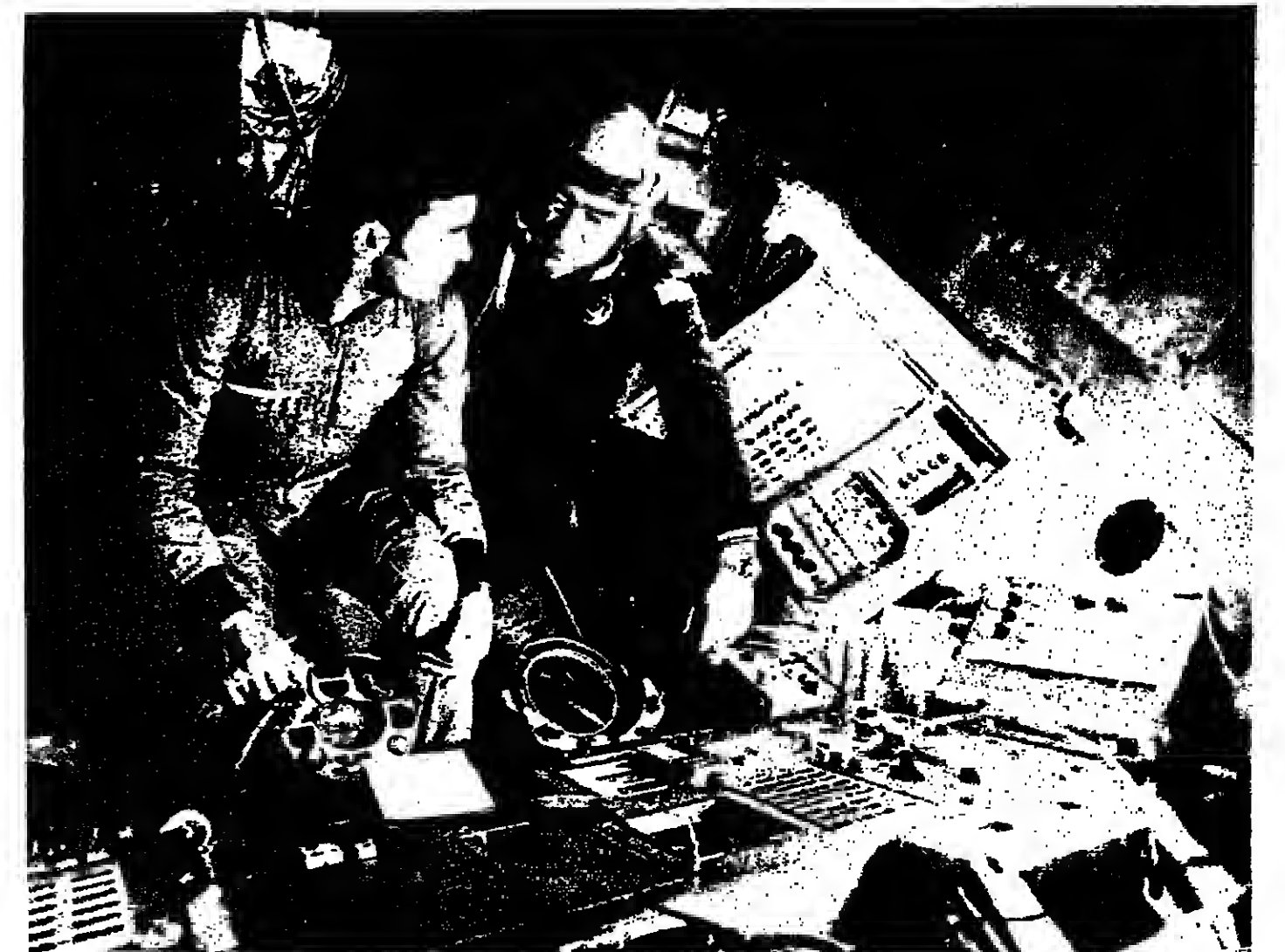
Soyuz 23, although unsuccessful in another fully automatic docking attempt, distinguished itself in being the first manned Soviet spacecraft to "splashdown" which it did in Lake Tengiz on Oct. 16, 1976.

Soyuz 24 was more successful -- the automatic docking system being over-riden only 87.4 metres before docking, rather than the normal 109 metres.

Salyut V conducted over 300 astrophysical, geophysical, technological, medical/biological and other studies before being de-orbited over the Pacific Ocean on Aug. 8, 1977.

Salyut VI had a bad start. It was launched on Sept. 29, 1977, and ten days later cosmonauts Kovalenkov and Ryumin, both making their first space flight aboard Soyuz 25, failed to dock with the Salyut.

Salyut VI is more advanced than the previous space stations, having two docking ports. Various systems tested on previous models are stand-



Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko undergo technical training in their space station command module.

ard fixtures on Salyut VI such as the teletypewriter communications, thermal regulation and attitude control systems.

Most of the navigational chores performed by previous crews are now executed automatically. The scientific equipment is of an improved design, particularly that dealing with astrophysics and earth resources.

The crew have the added luxury of a shower bath; but without the aid of gravity the water droplets have to be pumped around a bag which encloses the cosmonaut. Water for drinking and washing is recycled from condensation collected from the Salyut's walls.

Soyuz 26, launched on Dec. 10, 1977, carried Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko to Salyut VI. Having checked the systems from inside the Salyut, Grechko made a 1 hour 28 min. space walk to check the port to which Soyuz 25 made an unsuccessful attempt

at docking. He found all systems satisfactory.

Mr. Grechko's spacewalk activity for 8 years is of great significance since he had a new semi-rigid space suit which can withstand normal sea-level atmospheric pressure without becoming spreadeagled, rendering the cosmonaut helpless to overcome the strain in the suit.

The new suit, operating normal atmospheric pressure eliminates the risk of decompression sickness caused too rapid a change to a lower pressure of the old type of suit.

Now that a second spacecraft, Soyuz 27, has joined Salyut VI, what else can be expected from the station? Western experts believe Russians plan to man the Salyut VI continuously for up to 12 months, sending new crews and supplies required. It could be a step to a permanently manned station in orbit.

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INVITATION FOR TENDER NO. TCC 2 / 78.

FOR THE PROVISION OF PREPAY COIN (PAY STATION) INSTRUMENTS, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL BOOTHS, OR ENCLOSURES, FOR THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN.

The Telecommunication Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the procurement of from 40-80 prepay mode operation coin operated (paystation) telephone instruments, outdoor and/or indoor booths, enclosures and associated accessories.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish and install a combination of booths, boothettes or enclosures complete with coin operated telephone instruments, accessories, power and telephone lines. The installations shall include all concrete footings, conduit and fittings and shall be on a "turn key" basis.

The total number of such installations shall be 20 and must include working tests.

A — Agents can obtain the tender documents from the Telecommunications Corporation in Amman for a price of JD 50 (not refundable) at the following address:

Secretary of the Tender Committee
Telecommunications Corporation
P. O. Box 1689
Amman, Jordan.
(Telex No. 1221).

B — The tender documents consist of the following materials:
1. Instructions to bidders
2. Terms and conditions
3. Statement of work
4. Technical specification

C — The latest date for the submission of offer to the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman is 14:00 hours Saturday April 1, 1978.

D — Bids should be submitted in three separate complete copies, each suitably sealed with red wax and its covers labelled with the words "Bid for the provision of prepay coin operated (paystation) instruments, external and internal booths or enclosures. Tender No. TCC 2/78 original, first copy and second copy.

E — All bidders will be required to post a bid bond in the amount of five per cent of the bid value in Jordan dinars concurrent with the proposal issued from a Jordanian bank.

F — Any subsequent amendments will automatically be forward to purchasers of the tender documents.

G — All prices should be quoted in Jordanian dinars.

TCC Tender Committee
Amman, Jordan.

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	Jordanian fils
Buying/selling	
U.S. dollar	313.00/315.00
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W. German mark	148.30/149.20
Swiss franc	157.60/158.50
French franc	66.30/66.70
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.20/36.40
Japanese yen (for every 100)	129.80/130.60
Dutch guilder	138.40/139.20
Belgian franc (for every ten)	95.90/96.50
Swedish crown	67.20/67.80

مكتبة الامم

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1978

Our Daily HOROSCOPE

by the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have an opportunity to plan a campaign of action whereby you can succeed in career affairs. Obtain the facts and figures and success can be yours.

RIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) If you meet all obligations and you will avoid much trouble in the future. Sidekick who is detrimental to your progress.

AURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Discuss matters with associates and come to a better understanding. Engage in work and improve your position in life.

EMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't neglect duties and of you and carry through with plans already made. according to your basic beliefs.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study ways to ease your income in the days ahead. Take steps to move your standing in the community.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Any new projects you have in mind should be studied thoroughly before putting any of them in operation. Avoid a troublemaker.

LIBRA (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Talk over with close associates how to become more mutually successful in the future. Avoid the limelight in the evening.

SCORPIO (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study all aspects of your career position and make plans to improve it. Avoid who stands in the way of progress.

SAGITTARIUS (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Keep rooted in gaining personal aims and don't become involved in the activities of others. Plan how to be happier.

CAPRICORN (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make plans to move your financial position. Show more devotion for one you love. Strive for success.

AQUARIUS (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Join with close ties gain their support for a plan you have in mind. Don't waste time with one who is a gossip.

PISCES (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Do whatever will further your career along right lines, and get the cooperation of right persons. Be logical.

SCORPIO (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be alert to making changes that can be helpful to your career. Keep busy and make this a day of accomplishment.

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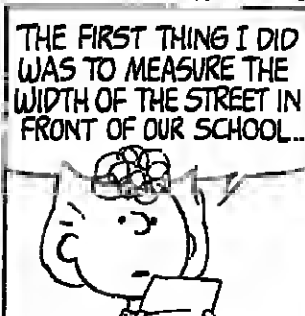
We would like you to join us at the Daily Dish. "Tasteful & European" dishes. At



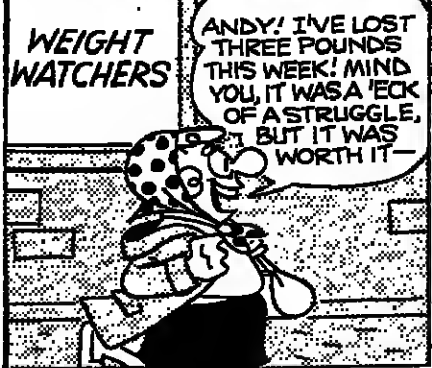
GRAFFITI

For more information, call 41083. For many more, call 41083.

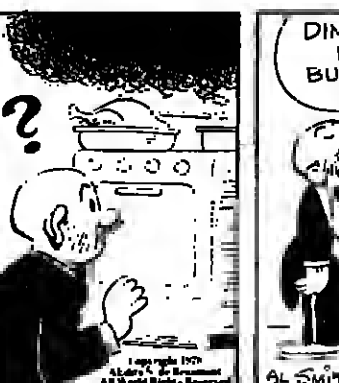
PEANUTS



ANDY CAPP



MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES



THE BETTER HALF

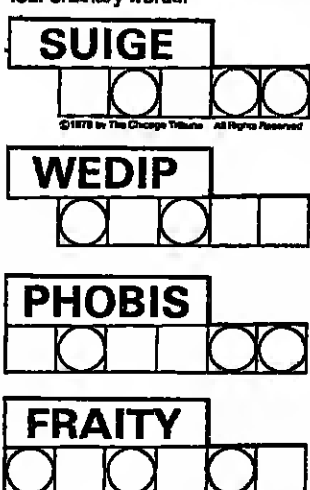
By Barnes



"Years ago, I buried a coffee can full of money. Now I wish I'd left the can full of coffee."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: HUMAN CHIEF DECADE GATHER

Answer: What she was when trying on hats - HIGH-HANDED

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 7
♥ A 7 6 3
♦ K 9 6 4
♣ Q 10 6 3

EAST
♠ Q 9 6 5 4
♥ K J
♦ 8 7
♣ K 9 7 5 2

SOUTH
♠ A K 3
♥ Q 10 8 4
♦ Q 3
♣ A J 8 4

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 2 ♣ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

Carding is the language of defense, and East-West co-operated nicely on this deal to defeat South's sound four-heart contract.

Since North held distributional values, he used the Stayman Convention in an effort to locate a 4-4 heart fit. When partner obliged by showing a heart suit, North's hand revalued to 12 points, so he wasted no time in leap-

ing to game.

West could have led either black suit, but his choice of the jack of spades was a

prudent selection. In the light of South's one no trump opening bid, a club lead might have proved far too costly. Declarer won in hand and led a trump to the ace and another to West's king. On these two tricks East followed first with the nine of hearts and then with the deuce.

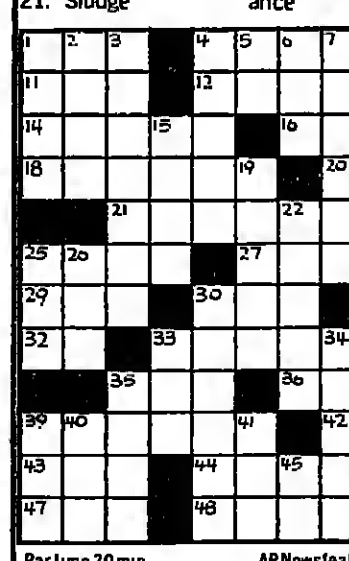
In signalling length in a side suit, the normal procedure is to echo with an even number and play up the line with an odd number. In the trump suit, this is reversed—you might not be able to spare your highest trump if you have only two. Thus East's trump plays indicated that he had started with an odd number of trumps—exactly three.

However, a trump echo is more than just a method of giving count. Most defenders use the echo to show either the ability or the desire to ruff.

West had no problem interpreting his partner's message. From his hand, East could suit a ruff in only one suit—clubs. So West shifted to a low club and was gratified and relieved to see his partner ruff with his remaining trump for the second defensive trick. Try as he might, declarer could not escape losing two more tricks—to the ace of diamonds and king of clubs. Down one!

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Xenon or krypton
4. Cannel, for example
8. Crow's call; variant
11. Seaweed
12. If ever
13. Artificial language
14. Metal fastener
16. Used to make candles
18. Football team
20. Trap
21. Sludge



Par time 20 min. AP Newsfeatures

DOWN
23. Singing syllable
25. Disgraceful
27. Turn right
28. Simpleton
29. Pointed tool
30. Fruit of horse-radish
31. Muffled
32. Concerning
33. Eliminated
35. By reason of
36. Bracelet
39. Blacksmith's workshops
42. Utopian
43. Confection
44. Act severely
47. Chiropractor
48. Waste allowance

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

49. No, in Scotland
5. Atop
6. Achievement
7. Coalition
8. Furnace
9. Flurry
10. Great success; slang
15. Flush
17. Extend
19. Actor—Bruce
22. Star in Cygnus
23. Fruitful
24. Adoring wonder
25. Spoil
26. Sheep
28. Pique
30. Deprived
31. Repair
33. Boy's pal
34. Sully
35. Stew
37. Byron poem
38. River to the North Sea
39. Tarradiddle
40. Ostrich
41. Sparoid fish
45. Ourselves

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:
6:00 Quran
6:15 Cartoons
6:30 Arabic programme
7:00 I dream of Jeanie
8:00 News in Arabic
11:00 News in Arabic

Channel 3:
7:30 Arabic programme
8:30 Arabic series

Channel 6:
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Filler
8:30 Love thy neighbour
9:10 Duchess of Duke Street
10:00 News in English
10:15 Delvecchio

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show
7:30 News bulletin
8:00 Morning show
10:00 Morning headlines
10:30 Morning show
11:00 The crystal pyramid
11:30 Signing off
12:00 News headlines
12:30 Pop session
13:00 News summary
13:05 Pop session

14:00 News bulletin
14:30 Melody time
15:00 Concert hour
16:00 Pop session
17:00 30 Minutes of jazz
17:30 Pop session
18:00 News summary
18:05 Play of the week
19:00 News bulletin
19:10 News reports
19:30 Signing off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:
Amman: All Hawandeh (23942)
Mohammad Al Farhan (38303)
Irbid: Mohammad Sirwanah
Zarqa: Hashim Hyasat
Taxis: Omieh (75780)
Asfour (23230)

Pharmacies:
Amman: Sabbagh (23157)
Palestine (23216)
Yacoub (44945)
Jabal Al Hashimi (51689)
Irbid: Ghazzawi
Zarqa: Not available

BBC RADIO

GMT
05:00 News: 24 Hours
05:30 Sarah Ward
05:45 World Today
06:00 News: 24 Hours
06:30 Sarah Ward
06:45 World Today
07:00 News: 24 Hours
07:30 Sarah Ward
07:45 World Today
08:00 News: 24 Hours
08:30 Sarah Ward
08:45 World Today
09:00 News: 24 Hours
09:30 Sarah Ward
09:45 World Today
10:00 News: 24 Hours
10:30 Sarah Ward
10:45 World Today
11:00 News: 24 Hours
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11:45 World Today
12:00 News: 24 Hours
12:30 Sarah Ward
12:45 World Today
13:00 News: 24 Hours
13:30 Sarah Ward
13:45 World Today
14:00 News: 24 Hours

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
08:00 The Breakfast Show
10:00 News: 24 Hours
10:30 Sarah Ward
10:45 World Today
11:00 News: 24 Hours
11:30 Sarah Ward
11:45 World Today
12:00 News: 24 Hours
12:30 Sarah Ward
12:45 World Today
13:00 News: 24 Hours
13:30 Sarah Ward
13:45 World Today
14:00 News: 24 Hours

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:
7:55 Doha (IAZ)
8:25 Doha (IAZ)
8:55 Doha (IAZ)
9:45 Doha (IAZ)
9:55 Doha (IAZ)
11:15 Doha (IAZ)
11:30 Doha (IAZ)
11:45 Doha (IAZ)
12:00 Doha (IAZ)
12:15 Doha (IAZ)
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12:45 Doha (IAZ)
13:00 Doha (IAZ)
13:15 Doha (IAZ)
13:30 Doha (IAZ)
13:45 Doha (IAZ)
14:00 Doha (IAZ)

Departures:
8:00 Aqaba
8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:55 Athens (KLM)
9:00 Beirut
9:10 Rome (AZ)
10:30 Benghazi
11:30 Larnaca (CY)
11:30 Athens
11:30 Cairo
12:00 London
12:00 Baghdad (IA)
12:15 Jeddah (SDI)
12:30 Abu Dhabi (Duba)
12:30 Kuwait, Doha, Damascus (LH)
12:35 Rawalpindi (BA)

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41520
British Council Tel. 36147-8
French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009
Goethe Institute Tel. 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 44203
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 36111

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue Tel. 24391-4
Fire headquarters Tel. 22090
Firstaid, fire, police Tel. 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) Tel. 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) Tel. 37111-3
Police headquarters Tel. 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help Tel. 21111, 37777
Airport information (Alia) Tel. 55205

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Nkomo, Mugabe jolt Rhodesia talks with power-sharing demand

RABAT, Malta, Jan. 31 (Agencies). — Black guerrilla leaders called today for sharing power with Britain during Rhodesia's transition to statehood in a new plan rivaling American-British proposals for a settlement. Mr. Robert Mugabe, joint leader with Mr. Joshua Nkomo of the Patriotic Front, explained the blacks' approach -- prompting British spokesman Hamilton Whyte to acknowledge the existence of "very considerable differences" between the two plans.

These differences, according to Mr. Whyte and U.S. delegation spokesman Stoney Cook, focused on the military and political implications of a ceasefire in the war between Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's white-ruled forces and the Patriotic Front's guerrillas. Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe appeared to have moved to-

ward the Anglo-American position on the issue of holding country-wide elections before -- not after -- Rhodesia is granted full independence by Britain. Independence would come after a six-month period of transition.

Previously the Patriotic Front, supported by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, had

insisted that the one-man, one-vote ballot take place after the country assumes black rule as the new state of Zimbabwe, the nationalists' name for Rhodesia.

The Anglo-American plan provides for a British commissioner, Field Marshal Lord Carver, to head an interim government from the time Mr. Smith surrenders office to the day Rhodesia achieves full independence.

Lord Carver would be empowered to make laws, control the police, command the armed forces and preside over the disarming of both Mr. Smith's forces and the guerrillas.

The Patriotic Front rejected this proposition, claiming it would give Lord Carver "dictatorial powers".

According to diplomatic sources any collapse of the talks would bring the five-month-old Anglo-American peace drive to a standstill, giving Premier Smith room to continue with his rival internal settlement with moderate blacks living inside the territory.



Rhodesian nationalist leaders Joshua Nkomo (left) and Robert Mugabe (right) of the Patriotic Front arrive, with unidentified aides, at Luqa Airport in Malta on Sunday for talks on the Anglo-American settlement plan for Rhodesia with U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young and British Foreign Secretary David Owen. (AP wirephoto)

Cambodia, Thailand will forget past border "misunderstandings"

BANGKOK, Jan. 31 (Agencies). — Cambodia and Thailand have expressed a desire to develop friendly relations after nearly three years of clashes and tension along their common frontier, Radio Phnom Penh announced today.

Thailand's Foreign Minister Upadit Pachayangkarn, in a speech in Phnom Penh last night, downplayed the border troubles, which have included brutal massacres of Thai civilians, as "misunderstandings and untoward acts that have taken place as the work of a third party." He did not name the "third party".

The last border incident, according to Thai border police, was just last weekend, when about 200 Cambodian soldiers attacked a Thai border village and wounded seven persons.

Mr. Upadit and his delegation -- the first Thai officials to visit Phnom Penh since the communist victory in April 1975 -- arrived in the Cambodian capital yesterday.

In a banquet speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Teng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

the friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thailand joint communique of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communique spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

guerrillas were killed in the attack.

Gen. Eitan, who began his military career at 17, will take up his new post on April 16. Gen. Gur will then have completed five years in the job, one year more than the official four-year term.

In the Middle of 1968, Gen. Eitan was appointed to the prestigious post of chief paratrooper and infantry officer. Units of this corps usually take part in operations against guerrillas both here and abroad.

In 1974 he became commanding officer of Israel's northern front, facing Syria and the border with Lebanon. It was

But he declared: "If there is no peace in Cambodia, there will be no peace in the region and efforts to create peace in Southeast Asia will face obstacles and trouble."

Beirut paper says 470 Tunisians died in last week's riots

BEIRUT, Jan. 31 (R). — The pro-Libyan daily newspaper Al Safir said here today that 470 people, including 90 security men, were killed in clashes in Tunis last week.

The official death toll stands at 42.

The paper, quoting Tunisian opposition sources in Paris said hundreds were wounded.

The riots broke out after several weeks of tension between the authorities and leaders of the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), who called a 24-hour general strike on Thursday.

In Baghdad, leaders of Iraq's ruling Baath Party have condemned what they called "the brutal repression by the Tunisian authorities of the Arab masses in Tunisia."

A statement by the party's Pan-Arab Leadership, quoted by the Iraq News Agency today, referred to last week's riots in Tunis and called on "all nationalist and progressive forces throughout the Arab homeland and the world to back the struggle of the Tunisian masses in Tunisia to stop all forms of repression of the masses."

It called for the release of all political detainees and for the ensuring of "democratic freedom".

Somalia reportedly frees hijacker of Lufthansa airliner

BEIRUT, Jan. 31 (AP). — Palestinian guerrillas have obtained the release from the government of Somalia of a Palestinian hijacker who was wounded and captured when West German troops freed a hijacked Lufthansa jetliner in Mogadishu last October, an Arab newspaper reported today.

The London-based Arabic-language paper Al Manar said the hijacker, Miss Subeila Al Sayeh, was released from hospital in Mogadishu and has since gone to Baghdad.

The paper quoted unnamed Palestinian sources in Beirut as saying she was freed after Dr. Wadi Haddad, the Palestinian leader believed to have directed the hijack of the Lufthansa airliner, threatened an anti-Somali terrorist operation.

An official spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Rejection Front of the guerrilla movement in Beirut declined to comment on Al Manar's report.

Miss Al Sayeh's three accomplices, a man and two other women, were all killed when the West German troops took the jetliner at Mogadishu Airport.

The four hijackers seized the

airliner after it took off from the Spanish island of Mallorca Oct. 13, demanding the release of 11 terrorists in German jails, most of them members of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

After a four-day odyssey around Middle Eastern air bases, the remaining 86 hostages boarded the plane were freed from the Mogadishu operation. Aircraft's captain was also ad by the hijackers at an earlier stop in Aden.

Miss Al Sayeh was seriously wounded during the storm of the aircraft and spent time in a hospital in Mogadishu. Al Manar did not say when she was released.

Baghdad is said to be home base of Dr. Haddad, guerrilla leader believed responsible for several ous hijack operations.

Shortly after the Lufthansa hijack at Mogadishu, the first Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) of Dr. George Habbash announced that Dr. Haddad had expelled from the group long time previously.

Dr. Haddad's splinter, formally claimed credit for Lufthansa hijack operation statements issued in Beirut Oct. 10.

Before his expulsion, Dr. Haddad had headed the Operations Bureau of the PFLP. Informants also maintain close links with Japanese Red Army and remnants of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

The Lufthansa hijack mounted to bolster the efforts of the kidnapers of German industrialist Martin Schleyer, at the for the release of Baader-Meinhof terrorists from West German jails.

After the freeing of the

jack hostages at Mogadishu, the Baader-Meinhof group committed suicide in the cell and Dr. Schleyer was ordered by his kidnappers

Teng ends Burma visit

BANGKOK, Jan. 31 (AP). — Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping left Burma today after a six-day goodwill visit, Radio Rangoon announced.

Mr. Teng, making his first visit abroad since his political rehabilitation in mid-1977, told the Burmese yesterday that it was the common desire of both countries to further consolidate and develop traditionally friendly political, economic and cultural relations. Mr. Teng and his senior-level delegation met several times with top Burmese leaders including President Ne Win and Prime Minister U Nu.

The broadcast said the delegation departed after an airport ceremony. It is not known whether Mr. Teng had gone directly back to Peking or flew to Nepal.

Aircraft search north Scotland for more snow-trapped victims

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP). — Armed services and civilian helicopters were taking off at first light today to search northern Scotland for people trapped by the worst weather in 30 years.

Radio stations broadcast policy appeals to make a black cross in the snow to attract aircraft.

"There could well be plenty of people who have relatives missing or who need medical help -- we just don't know," said a police spokesman.

The total death toll from the freezing weather in Britain over the last three days was put at eight today -- six motorists and two mountain climbers.

Many Scottish main roads and railways were blocked and all police leave and rest periods were cancelled in northern Scotland, where the temperature fell to minus 10 degrees Celsius Monday night. The helicopters also ferried food and medical supplies to isolated communities and dropped feed for cattle.

Police said four motorists died in northern Scotland, three in their cars and a fourth in the snow when he left his car to try to walk home near Inverness.

Near Wick, rescue workers yesterday reached the snow-buried car of hotel manager George Cameron, 57, but were too late to save him. He

was sitting upright in the driver's seat frozen to death, but his dog was alive beside him.

Meanwhile, five skiers died in weekend avalanches in the Swiss Alps, and more snow flurries yesterday closed Geneva Airport.

Two feet of snow fell in east central France yesterday blocking a train with about 50 passengers aboard between Bellegarde and Nantua. The train finally made it back to Bellegarde where a snowplow was attached to the front of the Diesel engine. The train plowed its way to Nantua three hours late.

Gen. Eitan commanded a division on the occupied Golan Heights during the October 1973 war and was largely credited with repulsing a surprise Syrian attack on the Israelis.

In the 1967 war, Gen. Eitan led his paratroop brigade through Egyptian lines in the Sinai Desert. Though wounded before the fighting ended, his men were the first to reach the Suez Canal.

Military observers here said Gen. Eitan was among those who led attack on the Beirut headquarters of several Palestinian organizations before the 1973 war. Several top-ranking

Lebanon recurs in career of new Israeli army head

TEL AVIV, Jan. 31 (R). — Israel has named Maj.-Gen. Raphael Eitan, a dare-devil commander who played important roles in the 1967 and 1973 Middle East wars, to head the country's armed forces.

The 49-year-old general was appointed on Sunday as the new chief-of-staff to replace Brig.-Gen. Mordechai Gur.

Gen. Eitan masterminded the Israeli raid on Beirut's International Airport in December 1968, which he is said to have led. The attack by helicopter-borne troops destroyed 13 civilian planes -- half of Lebanon's airline fleet at the time.

Gen. Eitan, who began his military career at 17, will take up his new post on April 16. Gen. Gur will then have completed five years in the job, one year more than the official four-year term.

In the Middle of 1968, Gen. Eitan was appointed to the prestigious post of chief paratrooper and infantry officer. Units of this corps usually take part in operations against guerrillas both here and abroad.

In 1974 he became commanding officer of Israel's northern front, facing Syria and the border with Lebanon. It was

Soviet threat in Indochina drives Peking to cultivate friends in Southeast Asia

By Denis D. Gray

BANGKOK (AP). — China, with its new pragmatic foreign policy, appears to be out of make friends and keep the Soviet Union at bay on its southeastern flank where the Indochinese communists are battling each other and non-communist nations are scoring impressive gains.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, resilient and powerful, chose Burma for his first visit abroad since his resurrection from official disgrace last year. Western diplomats here and in Rangoon say his trip was designed to shore up relations with China's neighbour at a time of rapidly shifting developments in Southeast Asia.

Burma also exemplifies the contradictory Chinese policy in Southeast Asia, or what the Burmese call "carrying a pail of water in one hand and a lit torch in the other." China supports communist insurgents in Burma, while currying favour with the government the insurgents seek to topple.

There is speculation that Mr. Teng may be hoping to gain neutralist Burma's help to

mediate a settlement of the border war between Vietnam and Cambodia, China's only ally in the region.

Burmese President Ne Win may have some clout with the Phnom Penh leaders because he is the only head of state to visit communist Cambodia. Earlier this month, Peking dispatched Mme. Teng Ping-chao, Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress and widow of Premier Chou En-lai, to talk with the stubborn and xenophobic Cambodians.

A Cambodian collapse under Vietnamese pressure could, Western diplomatic analysts say, upset the regional power equation, with Hanoi and its Soviet backers dominating China is thus anxious to have a guiding hand in what happens next.

Ties with ASEAN

China, besides having a weak ally in Cambodia, has good relations with Burma and seems to have been more successful than the Soviet Union in winning hearts and minds within the five-country Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). As most Western Indochina analysts view

it, the Soviets have the upper hand in Vietnam and Laos, although Vietnam, with the world's fifth largest army and considerable economic potential, wants to be nobody's pawn.

Recently Hanoi has been playing catch-up to the Chinese by courting the ASEAN nations -- Thailand, Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia -- after bombarding them with hostile and revolutionary rhetoric for the better part of three years.

Both Chinese and Vietnamese official media have adopted variations of the ASEAN line calling for peace, neutrality and independence in Southeast Asia. China throws in phrases about anti-hegemony, referring to the Soviets, while the Vietnamese add a caveat against "U.S. imperialism."

ASEAN, once little more than a debating society, has in the past three years become a grouping to be respected and wooed. Its capitalist economies are healthy and expanding and, with the exception of Thailand, the political leadership stable and durable.

China has in recent years moved closer to Thailand and the Philippines and there are

signs of a thaw after ten years of frozen relations with Indonesia.

Thai Prime Minister Gen. Kriangsak Chomanan is planning a March visit to Peking with a stated desire to expand trade and cooperation. Manila sent Imee Marcos, eldest daughter of the president, and the armed forces Chief of Staff Gen. Romeo Espino to China last year.

The Philippines volume of trade with China has grown from \$37 million in 1974 to \$128 million last year. Thailand's trade shot up from about \$5 million in 1974 to \$147 million for the first nine months of 1977.

China's shopping list includes mostly raw materials and foodstuffs: rubber, sugar, coconut oil, copper and rice. Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew, who was warmly received in Peking in 1976, has yet to normalise ties but is expected to do so upon Indonesia's nod. A number of trade delegations travelled between the island republic and Peking last year.

Some Foreign Ministry officials here in Bangkok and in other ASEAN capitals speculate that in the long run the Chinese, by their geographical

position, their sheer size and cultural affinity to Southeast Asia, must prove the dominant power in the region. In the more immediate future, it is felt in some ASEAN foreign policy circles that China will be helped by its relaxed diplomatic style and the loosening of ideological severity. The only constant in Chinese foreign policy seems to be antipathy towards Moscow.

Double-faced policy

The continuing obstacle to Chinese-ASEAN relations is Peking's support of some of the area's communist insurgent movements. The clandestine radio stations of the Communist Parties of Burma, Malaysia and Thailand are believed to be broadcasting out of southern China and the latter leadership of some of the banned groups, including the Communist Party of Indonesia, have been reported to be in China from time to time.

One of the most intriguing -- some say instructive -- examples of this is the case history of Burmese-Chinese relations. Burmese President Ne Win has made ten trips to China and the Chinese have sent their top officials to Ra-

ngoon, with both sides regularly declaring their warmest friendship and neighbourly goodwill. Mr. Teng's arrival in Rangoon last week occasioned the grandest welcome in memory for a foreign visitor.

Despite its relative weakness, Burma has benefited from a great deal of Chinese attention, including economic aid.

"Burma's commitment to China is now more important to Peking than before because of Soviet influence in the Indian Ocean, Vietnam and Laos," a senior Western diplomat accredited to Rangoon said during President Ne Win's trip to Peking last September. Yet two weeks after Mr. Ne Win's return, the Burmese communist rebels, unquestionably aided by China, launched one of their largest-ever offensives in northeastern Burma along a stretch of the 2,200-kms. long Burmese-Chinese border.

Burmese government sources close to negotiations between Peking and Rangoon say the Chinese have to date refused to end their two-faced policy of separating state-to-state relations from helping fraternal communists in need.

World News Briefs

U.S. may give 35 Iraqis political asylum

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP). — Thirty-five Christians who Moslem Iraq will be granted political asylum here if they prove they were persecuted, according to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. "If there was persecution, grant them asylum," Mr. Maurice Kiley, District Director INS, said yesterday. However, he added that "everybody to come here, and we just can't let everybody in who political asylum."

Brezhnev re-appears after 26 days

MOSCOW, (AP). — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev 1 day with visiting Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, thus ending a 26-day absence by Mr. Brezhnev from public appearances. Brezhnev's unexplained absence had led to rumours about the 71-year-old Soviet leader's health.

Gandhi wants to use Congress symbol

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (AP). — Former Prime Minister Gandhi's lawyers went to the Supreme Court yesterday that the Cow and Calf symbol of the opposition Congress be recognised as property of her break-away faction. The res, which ruled India from 1947 until routed in the election last March, split into two parties early this month. Mrs. Gandhi's supporters organised a rump party and declared her Congress president. The 60-year-old Gandhi is challenging a decision by India's Election Commission last week permitting the rival party, headed by Mr. B. J. Reddy, to use the symbol in next month's state elections.

Filipino rebels still hold South Korean

MANILA, Jan. 31 (R). — Moslem rebels holding a South for a ransom of 1.5 million pesos (\$200,000) have set a deadline, a spokesman for his employers said last night. The rebels are the American-owned Fisher Engineering & Maintenance Company (FEMCO) said negotiations with the nappers were continuing. The original deadline expired today. The new time limit was not disclosed. Mr. Pak Hui on, a 34-year-old technician who was kidnapped on Jan. "safe and unharmed" in Mindanao Province where the firm on a construction project, the spokesman said. A FEMCO spokesman has met secretly with the kidnappers, believed a splinter group of separatist Moslem rebels.

Israeli airport closed by fog

TEL AVIV, Jan. 31 (R). — Heavy fog early today closed el's Ben Gurion International Airport to incoming traffic for hours and a number of planes had to be diverted. A cargo plane of El Al Israel Airline landed at a military in the north of the country and an Air France flight Far East flew on to Athens. Traffic resumed as the fog lifted. Outgoing planes, including that carrying Defence Minister Weizman to Cairo, were not affected.

Magazine to honour Sadat with a Bambi

MUNICH, West Germany, Jan. 31 (AP). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will be honoured as 1977's most promising N.V. newsmaker, a West German television magazine named last night. Bild und Funk said it was giving the award for the "unforgettable television pictures from him" during live coverage of the president's historic mission to Israel last November. The Bambi Award is in the shape of Walt Disney's Bambi cartoon animal.